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THE FOOD PROBLEM

A YEAR'S SUPPLY OF FOOD
COMPRESSED INTO SEVENTY POUNDS—
A MAN COULD CARRY IT ON HIS BACK—NO MORE
PACK HORSES WANTED—THE NEW YORK WORLD THINKS IT
HAS SOLVED THE PROBLEM

All Alaska travellers agree that no miner is safe in starting for the Clondike region unless he carries with him a year's supply of provisions. It is even reported that the Canadian Government intend to turn back at the Chilkoot Pass all adventurers who are not so provided.

Now a year's supply of provisions for an able bodied man doing the hardest kind of outdoor work and subjected to the exposure incident to an Arctic climate was a formidable bulk.

Making allowance for the weight of the material in which the food would be packed, the Clondiker would have to struggle through with certainly over a ton of commissary supplies, to say nothing of the other portions of his outfit. With shoes and picks costing from \$12 to \$15 apiece in the gold diggings and all other tools and necessities in proportion, the miner would naturally want to bring as many supplies of this kind as possible from the land of civilization.

Now what is wanted is food in such condensed form that it would be equivalent in nourishment to 1,800 pounds in bulk as it is in weight.

Science has done a great deal towards accomplishing this. The armies of the United States, England, France, and Germany in their "emergency rations" have accomplished marvels in the matter of condensation.

The war department has provided it possible to condense a loaf of bread into a space no larger than a pack of crackers, a pound of meat into a hard chunk an inch or so square, a cup of coffee into a pouch, and so on.

There is a partial list of things that might interest the Clondiker, and the Calgary merchants should carry it in stock.

Saccharine, a cool tea product, put up in tiny tablets 300 times as sweet as sugar.

Peppermint, a mixture of dried beef fat and salt, half a pound of which goes a long way.

Dried milk vegetables, a French preparation of cabbage, turnips, beet and other things. One tenth the original weight.

Desiccated beef blocks one ounce equal to five ounces of fresh meat.

Desiccated soup, three ounces solid to a quart of water, with salt included.

Beef tablets, two ounces solid, containing most of the valuable elements of a pound of beef.

Coffee essence, a half cup each, sugar included, tea ditto.

Put up with chocolate in cakes, stimulating rather than nourishing.

Malmed nuts, a highly concentrated form of food, made digestible or said to be.

Lemon and lime tablets, one, vest, but size, to a glass of water. Fruit tablets of various other sorts less valuable for the miner.

Cherry tablets, an appetizer a man who digs for gold will hardly take, except as a luxury.

Sugar beef tablets useful mainly for nourishing.

Desiccated apples, peaches, pears, peaches, turnips and other things—generally about one-tenth weight.

Olives stoned and desiccated, very nutritious, recent California arrangement.

Peas nut very light and nutritious, useful as a soup ingredient.

Bean and pea soup packages, a condensed form of the most nutritious vegetables known, combined with pea stock.

Pol, a Sandwich Island preparation of ground and dried turn root, very nutritious, but not so comparable in compression with the various tablets, etc.

There are milk tablets which can be used, generally designed for the convalescent diet, but available for general purposes—the lactopettes, or milk and cream tablets which are already used as condensed food by a few New York men—gold miners in the all strict canyon. A tin can hold two and a half inches high and two inches and a quarter across contains the equivalent of several meals, if allowed to dissolve on the tongue slowly.

The British sailor is called a "limb-jacker," because lime is served out to him on long cruises to prevent scurvy. The desiccated lime of Arctic explorers and the toughest of Arctic miners. The Clondiker man wants plenty of lemon and lime tablets.

The Clondiker miner will do well to cultivate a sweet tooth, if he has it. Sugar is one of the most desirable of foods, and is almost essential to a fast food and cheer of the soul.

He wants oil also. He may think he doesn't, but he does. Just at the moment oil doesn't appeal to a jaded palate, but the Clondiker has a Russian climate, and in Russian towns people used to drink up the lamp posts and drink all the oil designed for lighting the streets, until the discovery of petroleum enabled him to buy kerosene to substitute the brand of illuminating fluid less favored by commissaries as a luxury.

Nowadays, poor Russians with long narrow eyes look at the kerosene lamp, shake their heads, sigh, and curse the government.

A miner who wants to carry his own pack will have to live on nourishing soups and have a steady good deal of the time after reaching the Clondike. Most of the time he will have to live on his own food. There is no chance to share. Almost everything comes as a powder or a pack, and needs a hot boiling water and an appetite to make it more.

would be an ideal bill of fare for a Clondiker man.

POTAGE.
Beef tablets and dried Vegetables a la Russe.

RELIEFERS.
Dried Olives, Celery Tablets,

POISSON.
Columbia Salmon (tinned)

LEGUMES.
Already eaten in the Soup.

EGG.
Beef (ditto, ditto)

DESSERT.
Apples (Evaporated)

CAFE.
Tablet (with Saccharine).

And wouldn't he be such a feed diner, either with bread tablets at dinner. Even croutons might be included as a variety. The Chinese sold dried oysters threaded on strings.

One way to keep warm, in the Clondike region with less food is to keep warm. This is generally managed by building one's cabin right over his claim and digging down through the frozen ground beneath. Here, in a great pit, sheltered from the wind, the miner works in a degree of comfort perhaps not greater than that of the Canadian lumbermen out doors. It is a useful pattern, the lumberman's favourite diet is pork and beans, and that pea soup comes in a great variety.

THE TABLE OF A YEAR'S FOOD
The accompanying table of a year's food, which may be carried into Clondike on a man's back, is based partly on Prof. W. O. Atwater's table of food values and food needs, and upon the supposed strength of the various tablets and extracts. It is based, also, in part, upon the U. S. Army ration and standard dietaries. It is not "guaranteed" to give satisfaction, but it includes nothing that is not easily possible, and nothing which will not be one of the necessities of modern life within a few years. It is only a little over 100 pounds and the ingredients are carefully chosen to avoid waste.

THE CLONDIKER FOOD PACK
The following provisions to be carried on own's back.

Article. **Equivalent in ordinary food.**

War bread.....12 **Bread**.....100
Dried beans.....25
Dried peas.....25
Milk.....25
Starch.....25
Neck of beef.....25
Beef, desiccated.....14
Potatoes.....14
Vegetables, desiccated.....14
Sacharine.....10
Sugar.....10

Milk tablets.....2
Coffee tablets and sacharine.....1
Tea tablets with sacharine.....1
Preserved olives, stoned, desiccated.....1
Lemon and lime tablets, almost pure acid.....2
Malted nuts and meal.....2
Celery tablets.....1
Beans, canned.....1
Salt, included in Beans.....2

Total.....60
These tablets with the new silk rubber suit, prepared, invented by a man in Kokomo, Ind., which is as light as air and warm as buffalo robes, completely solve the problem of the garments. The suit is said to be quite impervious to wind and water, to be firm of texture that it will never wear out, and to render the conventional suit of clothes necessary only as a concession to established custom.

CUSTOMS DUTIES IN THE YUKON

It appears from our western exchanges that the application of the tariff with reference to miners outfit on the Yukon frontier is a little troublesome. The spirit in which the United States miners regard the exaction of the duty on their equipment may be judged from the statement of the Seattle Times that "ten thousand men will not be shaken by 100 Canadian police." The best reason for this is the fact that the United States miners have been established at the Klondike since the Klondike was by which all travellers to the Klondike country by way of Dyea must pass. The telegram which announces this fact, adds: "The officers are well armed and will have the assistance of the mounted police to enforce the collection of duties. Furthermore the river will be stationed guards to intercept anyone who might elude the vigilance of the officers." It may be taken as certain, therefore, that United States miners going into the Klondike country will pay duty, and there is no reason why they should not. United States immigrant regulations are strictly enforced to exclude aliens, and there is no reason why United States miners seeking their fortune in Canadian Territory should be accorded special privileges. The duty on a mining outfit amounts to about \$25, and if half the stories about the Klondike are true, it is a very small sum to pay for admission to such an Eldorado.

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ation against United States miners as much they bring in tools and supplies from the States, and have to pay the small rates of duty on these articles just as much as a Canadian would have to pay if he imported the same stuff. So there is no justification for all the kicking the United States miners are doing and the vain threats they are uttering. It is true that the Canadian Government, with this view of encouraging immigration, admits "settlers" effect free but the United States miners who are making for the Clondike are not settlers. It is not their intention to stay in the country and help to build up the nation. All they want is to take as much out of it as they can. Clondike is one of those places where the more there are the better. It is not a place for settlement, but it is a place where the United States miners have got all the gold they can get and will speedily take their way across the frontier again. They are not the worst of immigrants to be encouraged by special favour; the utmost they can ask is the strict administration of the law, and that is what they will get.

"CHICAGO CLONDIKERS."

A large party of Clondikers from Chicago arrived here on Monday night and registered at the Hotel Edmont. The following comprise the party: L. W. Wamolis, J. M. Springer, E. D. Clark, G. Schuyler, J. V. Peroni, J. H. Carter, Ed. Boal, John McLean, Wm. Vasek, Ed. Charlton, L. Graham, A. Colvig and wife. They take the water route, going by the Mackenzie to Fort Simpson and will then determine whether to go down to MacFarlane or to take the trail to the head waters of the Peelly. They clothing and supplies they bought in Chicago, the bulk of their food supplies in Calgary, and a great many things built at Walter's yard. They are well equipped for the journey and hope to make good time. The leader, Mr. Wamolis, informs us that their trip including nothing but the Mackenzie and Peelly is months in costing them from Chicago about \$700 per man, whereas a similar outfit going via Dyea would cost about \$1,200 per man. They take three boxes of the "chinker" type with a 24 ft. of rope, and a space of about three tons each. Most of the party left yesterday for Athabasca, where they will camp until the completion of their boats.

Mr. Harry Card, who accompanies the party as guide, has travelled considerable in the Mackenzie and Liard river countries, having been a member of the last expedition to the Klondike some years ago. He will stay here until the boats are completed.—South Edmonton Palladium.

Vegetables of the hardier sort can be raised.

In winter the sun shines for an short time only each day.

Abundance of fine grass flourishes near the river in summer.

At a distance of 800 miles from the ocean the Yukon river is more than a mile wide.

Of the seven trading stations established in the Yukon district five are located upon the river bank.

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CLONDIKE TRAVELLERS

Can obtain their supply of

.....DRUGS

At Templeton's
Drug Store
GALGARY

It's the only Wholesale

and by far the largest retail Drug Store in Alberta.

You can get anything in any quantity; from SACCHARINE, IODOFORM, QUININE, Etc., to SURGONES ADHESIVE PLASTER, SILK, and HYPODERMIC SYRINGES, Etc.

A Valuable Treatise

on what should be done in cases of drowning, how to stop bleeding, how to bandage a broken limb, etc., specially prepared for Clondike tourists, may be had for the asking.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Containing Everything Required

on a northern trip always on hand. Prices from \$5.00 to \$50.00

Having shipped drugs for the last two years to Dawson City, Fort Cudahy, and Juneau, Mr. Templeton is in a better position than most druggists to know exactly what is wanted.

As President of the North West Pharmaceutical Association for three years he is able to give all particulars necessary to druggists from other countries contemplating opening business in the Clondike.

Information Wanted

by persons contemplating the Yukon trip will be cheerfully given.

Call at Templetons' Drug Store

You will be welcome

To Get Good Returns

Advertise in the Kootenay Guide . .

5,000 Circulated at a cost of each month over British Columbia and the Territories.

Ask at your book store or C.P.R. train.

They All Have It

YOUNG & LUXTON,
Publishers, Calgary.

Turn Back

Copas & Emerson
General Grocers, Calgary

J. G. TEMPLETON,
Calgary, Alberta

Vegetables

Without some kind of spirits to protect you from
Sickness and Disease

High Wines (65 over proof) will be found most desirable. It takes the same space as whisky and lasts almost three times as long. Get your stock from the

Calgary Wine & Spirit Co.

bars. The river valley averages about two miles in width, and the higher

[illegible]

THE FRANCES RIVER.
Leaving the Liard the route lies up the Frances river, which, near its

[illegible]

From the Upper canyon to Frances lake, a distance of 21½ miles in a straight line, the river maintains a northerly direction. It is deep, with a moderate current for about eight miles to Moose island, above which the current is again swift, averaging from four and a half to five miles an

[illegible]

current is again swift, averaging from four and a half to five miles an hour. It again becomes slack for a short distance below the lake. Some portions of this part of the river are much broken up by islands and gravel bars. The valley is partly occupied by terrace flats and partly of wooded

The country about the confluence of the Lewes and Pelly is generally speaking low with extensive terrace flats. The Lewes itself is considerably larger than the Pelly and swifter, and the united rivers measure about a quarter of a mile in width, just below the junction.

The ruins of Fort Selkirk, formerly a post of the Hudson's Bay Co., stand on the south side at a short distance from the river. It was at one time the most important post of the H. B. C. to the west of the Rocky Mountains in the far north, and with the exception of Fort Yukon, it was

The rapids at Portage Brule are about two miles long, but McConnell says that they are not very formidable. "The portage itself is nearly two miles long and leads across a nearly level well wooded flat, which at the same time ad the portage is a well wooded area." The portage is a well wooded area.

The total length of the Polly from the point where it is reached at the mouth of the Little River to the mouth of the main river is about 150 miles. On the subject of the navigability the following letters in 1820 were written to the Government:

"We are not entitled to the greatest weight. With the exception of granite canyons, the country is well adapted for navigation. The river would be easily navigable for stern wheel steamers for a considerable though unknown distance. Above the Macaulaim, I do not know of any rapids or falls. The river is not navigable for a great distance of good power up to the mouth of Hove, and possibly for a few miles above it. The rapids are not very numerous, and are crossed at a few of the stronger rapids, the craft difficulty to be encountered being the small size of the boats, and the necessity of being able to spread and swift, a depth of three feet could scarcely be found across the river. The current is not very strong, and the rapidity with 17 or 18 miles per hour is not very great. The river is not very deep, and is subject to warping, its fall being estimated at about eight feet. The river is not very wide, and is not very deep. The river is not very small streams to the furthest point seen by us, and possibly as far as the mouth of the G. C. and the mouth of the river."—*ibid.*

Professor Dawson further reports that small colonies of gold may be found in the upper reaches of the river, and that the river is not very navigable. Considerable numbers were found by him as far up as the mouth of Hove. The river is not very deep, and is not very wide. The river is not very small streams to the furthest point seen by us, and possibly as far as the mouth of the G. C. and the mouth of the river."—*ibid.*

They remain unprospected, as well as the very numerous tributary

Between Porcupine Bar and the mouth of the Dease river there occurs but one serious rapid—the Little Canyon. It is "about half a mile long and in its narrowest place about 200 feet wide. It is easily navigable in low water, but is dangerous for small boats during floods, as the abundant

[illegible]

Professor Dawson took 10 days to travel from Lake Frances to Pelly

the whole valley." The valley of the Yukon between Forty Mile creek and the Stewart and on to the mouth of the Pelly, is cut through an elevated undulating plateau, on which rest numerous low ranges of rounded and rounded hills. The plateau is not very high, and the hills are not very high. The valley is somewhat uniform in appearance, and affords many picturesque and even grand views. Bluffs of rock of a more or less precipitous nature, are scattered here and there, and are separated by grassy or wooded slopes. The bluffs are separated and continued upwards by steep, grassy or wooded slopes, characterize the banks for long reaches. The flats are few and unimportant except in the lower reaches of the valley. The width of the valley sides. The width of the valley varies from one to three miles and its depth from five to fifteen hundred feet. G. S. of C. 1889, p. 141, D.

DEASE RIVER to FRANCES RIVER.
The Liard, just above the mouth of the Dease, is 840 feet in width, with

Clondike

Prospectors

... ..

Complete Outfits

Shovels, Picks, Camp Stoves,
Gold Pans, Pails, Plates,
Quicksilver, Knives, Forks

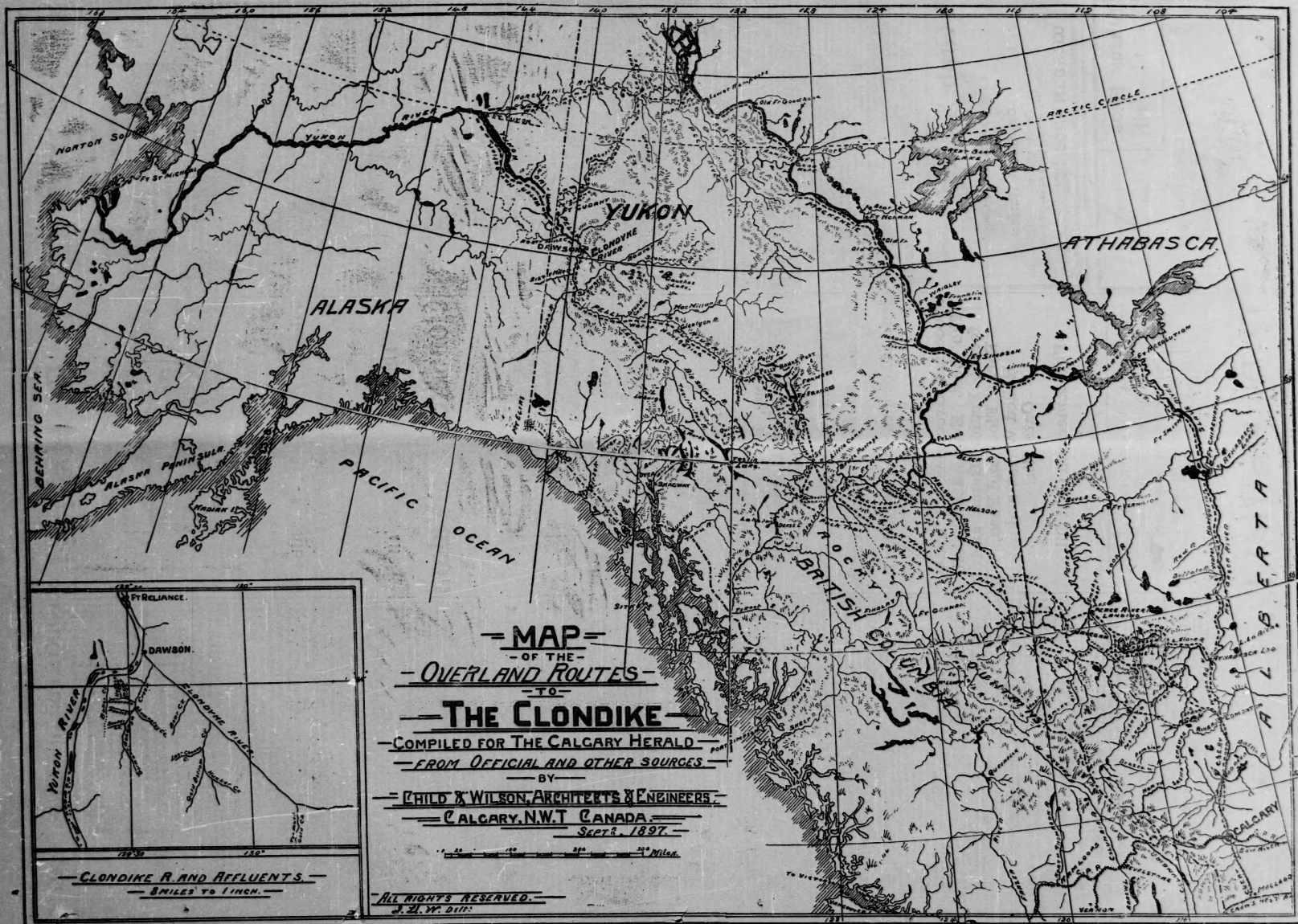
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MINER'S SUPPLIES
All Line Always in Stock at Right Prices.

Galaxy Hardware Co.

Calgary Hardware Co. Calgary





Don't Go To the CLONDIKE

Without first provoking yourself with the Best Maps of the country, and the Best Books of information about it. You can get that.

Pocket Map of the Yukon

With colored map of the Klondike and Bonanza Creek Districts is the best one published. Price 25 cents.

Books About the Country

Sketches from Alaska..... 15c.
Official Guide to Klondike..... 50c.
"Clondike" by Coolidge, paper..... 20c.
"Clondike" by Coolidge, cloth..... 75c.

A Necessity

When you go up there is a good Fountain Pen. It sells the "Waterman's Ideal." It is not the lowest priced, but it is the cheapest because it works satisfactorily. Price \$3.25.

Thomson Brothers' Bookstore

SASKATCHEWAN GOLD

THERE IS STILL LOTS OF GOLD IN ALBERTA

The River Bars this Year Yielding Up Their Treasure in Paying Quantities. The Black Sand—A Medicine Hat Man's View of the Matter.

For many years placer mining has been carried on along the big Saskatchewan river, about 200 miles north of Calgary, where wages are now at their lowest. The summer, the same bars being worked year after year and the miners exhausted. Last year a small boom was started by discovery of gold values in the black sand and with which the river abounds. Some 300 mining camps are now at work taking out the black sand, but for want of smelting facilities and improved methods little is yet known of the real value of the diggings.

It has long been known that gold who to be found in paying quantities in the south branch of the Saskatchewan and some of its tributaries. A representative of the Medicine Hat News has been visiting the diggings and we give some of his observations herewith:

"The idea that the gold boom which the South Saskatchewan river enjoyed a year or two ago has passed out unprofitably is altogether wrong. There is gold on the bars and the south branch of the Saskatchewan as well as on the river bars, and of the two rivers old placer miners who have worked on both give the south branch the preference. On some of the bars near the Hat plenty of gold is being taken out, but it is no Klondike knowledge of placer mining, a little ambition and a great deal of muscle and energy are necessary to wrestle from the river bars their treasure of fine flour gold. On the famous 'Lassie diggings' bar there is only a few ounces of gold camp, which it was the pleasure of the Yags to visit last week. Here we found some miners who are perfectly satisfied with their lot and who, though working hard, are making splendid wages, a great deal better in fact than many men in Medicine Hat who labour just as long hours and at just as hard work."

Charlie Rogers, a miner who has been on the North Saskatchewan, through British Columbia, at Jimsna and on Cook's Inlet in Alaska, is one of the miners who are at work on the bar. To him we are indebted for information, etc., furnished for this article. For a companion he has an old miner in the west named Stephen, an old man with a flowing white beard, bent with years, but still in the harness as far as placer mining is concerned. They have been working on this bar since spring, excepting the time the high water drove them off coming here from Edmonton. From the bar they came down the river in a flat bottomed boat with a tent on top. They beat their way up the bar and are comfortable and contented. On this bar, as on many others on the river, there is a thin streak of pay dirt. It is about six inches thick, and from a point of prospect, panned in our presence there can be no doubt but that this streak of gravel is really rich. On the face of the bar this pay streak had been washed out in force years ago. Mr. Rogers has had to bootstrap himself with working well on that bank of the river, where it was necessary to strip off one or two inches of gravel to reach the pay dirt at the bottom. Rogers says this is a hard hard work, but if the reward of their labour is the bottom it is an incentive towards hard work. Recently he and gold mining on the Saskatchewan he not travel together. When the pay streak along the bank has been panned out of its treasure it is found that the river will be low enough to permit of some work being done away out in the stream on the river's edge, even the miners of the Yags have not as yet ventured. Next spring it is Rogers' intention to go down the river as far as the junction of the two rivers and to prospect every bar as he goes along, and by the end of the season he purposes crossing the river as he has no time to lose. We believe that the determination and energy to do this work of prospecting thoroughly,

CARIBOO

AND

CLONDIKE

As Old-Timer's Personal Experiences Gold Between Cariboo and Clondike

The personal experience of Jas. Orr, one of Cariboo's old timers, is well worth hearing. Leaving Williams Creek in 1862, when the famous creek was in its glory as a producer, Mr. Orr became one of the owners in the Clondike and was book keeper for that country. In 15 months they took out over half a million dollars. They took out 84,000 from five pans of gravel, the prize pan being \$1,680. This was in 1864, and of the Clondike which was 67 feet to bed rock, and the run was often 150 feet wide. The North West was adjoining and washed up every day from 60 to 200 ounces. Bonanza was as high as 400 ounces a day. New York from 100 to 300 ounces. Mofat's over \$300,000 taken out of 100 square feet, which was the size of the Cariboo claims. The McLean claim was next, but not so rich. The Curry with 300 feet of ground, paid in dividends over \$700,000. The Watney, a small claim next, paid \$80,000. The Grouse claim claimed over \$1,000,000, the Babby \$300,000. Dead broke \$70,000. Before we get to the rich claims, Prince of Wales paid on right interest of \$1 million. Above the Clondike, the Lilloet and Cariboo were very rich. The Aurora, with its 14 inches paid in dividends, after all expenses were paid, about \$300,000 per interest. On the Diller, after working on the windmill and two underground took in ten feet of gravel of gold. In all over \$300,000 was paid in dividends to the three interested in this claim. Above the Black Jack which was rich, the Wilby was a rich fraction. From Canyon to Prince of Wales, on to the Lilloet, the Erickson Nigger and others paid from \$200,000 to \$500,000 to the interest. Dozens of other claims along old Williams creek paid enormously and the creek never received, says Mr. Orr, credit for nearly all of its enormous outputs. It being generally said that the sum of \$200,000,000 was taken out of the creek, Mr. Orr says it was twice that amount. In any case it is a rich creek as was the Cariboo creek, and so far the Clondike is not in the race for record on the Cariboo. The Cariboo creek was a Cariboo creek in the neighbourhood. Mr. Orr says, will yet prove rich perhaps as Williams creek was. Lightning creek, Swift river, Sturgeon creek, Willow river, and dozens of other creeks which have never been bottomed, will yet give their bar to the world.

Of course, Mr. Orr, who spent two years there, was a very good prospector and the whole of the Cariboo country is yet to be worked and very good. The enormous work of provisions, the Cariboo creek was a Cariboo creek, all combined to make the gold hunters do any work that would not quickly and enormously pay. To-day there is no better gold country to prospect than from Cariboo through to Clondike.

SURVEYING THE ROUTE

GOVERNMENT SPECIALISTS TO GO VIA PEACE RIVER

And the Overland All-Canadian Route to Clondike—Will Accompany the Police and the Edmonton Party.

Frank D. Lafferty, son of our townsman, graduates of the Royal Military College, arrived in Calgary Wednesday. They have been sent by the Government specialists to accompany the party of Mounted Police and the exploring party to be sent by the business men of Edmonton. Their instructions will be to find a route for all land routes from Edmonton to Clondike. The object here is to find a route that cattle can be driven on and supplies can be hauled. They are expected to push through to Clondike as fast as possible and are very hopeful of making the through trip without having to winter enroute. They leave Calgary tomorrow (Thursday) morning. If they are successful they expect to reach Clondike in about four or five months. They will go as far as possible with horses and then if necessary proceed with dog trains. Inspector Moody and five policemen together with five Edmonton men will form the party. Mr. Lafferty's many friends in Calgary, who remember him as a boy, are glad to hear of his good fortune in being selected by the Government for this important trip.

P. D. Campbell and J. R. Brenton are the two men sent by the people of Edmonton. They started yesterday with six horses. They received \$500 for the trip.

Mr. Campbell was employed in Peace River in 1881 as packer on Thompson's Hurry party, and then he located the old principal meridian. Mr. Brenton was a member of Ogilvie's party when he came from the Liard to the Peace by way of the Nelson river.

NEARLY SEVEN MILLIONS Is the Estimated Output of Gold From the Clondike.

The New York Journal estimates the total output of Clondike gold as just a trifle below the even seven millions. One hundred and fifty thousand of this was obtained by one man. Another thirty thousand and thirty thousand; a third got one hundred and ten thousand, three men secured one hundred thousand each, one obtained ninety-six thousand and still another ninety thousand. The smallest find reported was six hundred dollars.

The thermometer goes as low as 65° on the Clondike.

The Yukon is closed by ice from November to the latter end of May.

The Clondike mining region is in the latitude of Iceland and lower Greenland.

Calgary Brewing and Maltting Co's



BEER, ALE and PORTER BUFFALO BRAND Aerated Waters

Calgary Beer is famous, we have made it so.

All our goods are equal to the best, a trial will convince you all.

Allerta Hotel, Calgary

MODERN CONVENIENCES

ELECTRIC BELLS

STEAM HEATING

THROUGHOUT

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CONVENTIONAL MEN

AND TOURISTS

H. A. Perley
Proprietor

WILL COME OUR WAY

In its last issue The Ledger gave the route to Clondike by way of the North West Territory. There will be many from the East who will go by this way next spring instead of by the much longer road and more arduous journey by Dryden or St. Michaels, and Denver, Lead.

EASTERN COMMENTS

Toronto Telegram: The Dominion Government's duty is plain. If safety miles of railway will bring eastern Canada into direct line of communication with the Yukon then the Calgary & Edmonton road ought to be extended to Athabasca landing before the winter sets in. A line of this kind on the part of the Government and the P.E.I. would be a great boon to the route to the Yukon via the Mackenzie river.

FAKE COMPANIES

Before people throw good money after bad, they ought to remember the hundreds of thousands of shares in Rosland mine that were sold a year ago under the auspices of gentlemen who are now inviting people to take stock in their promise to extract wealth from the Clondike—Toronto Telegram.

L. H. DOLL,
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